

The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1911.

THE HIGHEST CREDIT IN THE WORLD.

The floating of the fifty-million dollar Panama Canal Loan, in three per cent. bonds, has proved two facts that it is pleasing to know—that the credit of this nation is higher than that of any other nation in the world, and that it is as feasible to put American Government securities directly into the hands of the people as it is to draw money for public enterprises in France from the old stockings of the plain people of that thrifty country.

Previous issues of United States bonds since the War Between the States have furnished no real test of the nation's credit, because such bonds, being available as security for national bank notes, have necessarily commanded a premium above their actual investment value. These Panama three per cent. bonds, however, are not available as security for Government deposits makes them attractive to banks which will be pleased to substitute them in that use for other bonds that can be employed as a basis of circulation. Even these bonds, then, have a small artificial value. Yet they come nearer than anything else we have had to being a true measure of our national credit. When the bids for these bonds were opened on Saturday it was found that they had been eagerly taken at an average of 102.50, while British consols at two and half per cent. are selling at 98, German three per cent. at 93, and French rentes (three per cent.) at 95. No Government in the world, therefore, can borrow money as cheaply as the United States.

Furthermore, the American Government can borrow directly from its own people without dependence upon big financiers or resort to the services of brokers as middlemen. Secretary McVeigh recognized that the proportion of the population holding Government securities is much greater abroad than here. He opened the Panama loan to popular subscription, announcing that as between equal bids preference would be given to the small subscribers. It was his hope that the people would seize the opportunity to invest in the securities of their own Government on terms better than would be possible otherwise. His hope was not in vain. The issue has been subscribed for more than three over, and on the bids as opened the bulk of it will go in small lots to direct investors all over the country. They will thus get the full benefit of the interest paid by the Government.

The Providence Tribune thinks that: "Of the advantages of this method of the primary distribution of Government bonds it is needless now to speak. With the success attending this experiment with the Panama bonds and with the coming issue of bond-secured currency, we may look forward to the permanent adoption of this method of development in the United States by the French plan of making the nation's people the individual creditors of themselves as a whole."

The French plan ought to be followed. It indicates peace and tranquility at home and confidence in the nation both here and abroad.

ORGANIZED LORIMERISM.

"The Lincoln Protective League of Illinois" has been incorporated, and the Chicago Tribune says that it is "organized Lorimerism" and that it "should be accepted by every decent Republican in Illinois as a warning to drop personal ambitions and minor differences and face the paramount issue of Lorimerism."

The chairman of the executive committee of the new league is William Hale Thompson, the Lorimer lieutenant, in whose office was held the meeting to arrange for the "triumphant entry of the vindicated" Lorimer. Lorimer's organ, the Inter Ocean, plays up the League conspicuously and speaks at length of its purposes. It is apparent that this is meant to be the external machinery of the Lorimerites in the coming campaign.

With dauntless impudence and hypocrisy, the Lorimer element has seized upon the name of Lincoln to get credit with those who are easy to fool. It is the old, old misuse of the "livery of heaven."

The alleged principles of this organization are as follows:

"We believe in perpetuating the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln as a guarantee of the stability of this republic. We favor a strong protective tariff policy for the welfare of the American laborer, farmer and manufacturer. We advocate responsible representative government, and have faith in the efficiency thereof."

"We insist that American constitutional rights should be absolutely safeguarded and that the separation of powers—legislative, executive and judicial—should be inviolably maintained, and that neither should assume to intrude upon the functions of the other. We stand for promulgation of the same definite and identical ideas and

principles of politics in every section—North, South, East and West."

Using these generalities as a breast-work, the Lorimer campaign will be begun. There are astute men aiding the "Big Blond Boss." His friends have plenty of money. Lorimerism is dying out, but this last assault should be defeated by all of the Illinois people who stand for good government, and who will not stand for evil or the appearances of evil.

COLOSSAL WATER RESOURCES.

The United States Geological Survey has in the last fifteen years published more than two hundred and fifty reports showing the results of a systematic study of the rivers and other water supplies of the United States. In a report lately issued, the Survey calls special notice to the importance of long-time records of stream flow, since all rivers vary widely from year to year. It has been shown by experience that such records should cover all stages from absolute minimum to absolute maximum and embrace periods of five, ten and for some streams even twenty years.

The report shows the magnitude of the more important phases of water development. In the matter of inland navigation the Federal Government has expended already about three hundred million dollars, and prospective expenditures will amount to as much or more. It is plain that the determination of stream flow is essential to the right direction of those large outlays.

In irrigation the United States is now expending on Federal reclamation system about sixty million dollars, and this amount is far surpassed by the private expenditures for this end in the dry West. The highest use of water is that of domestic supply, and in connection with this phase of the subject not only quantity, but quality of water is of first importance. In late years, water power has been the object of a nation-wide movement. Before the day of improved electric transmission, the importance of water power was restricted very largely to the locality at which it was generated, but it has now become a public utility in which the individual citizen is vitally concerned. As the amount of water power that can be made available depends on the flow of rivers, the investigation of stream flow is prerequisite to the intelligent management of this source of energy.

The drainage of the great swamp areas of the nation—almost seventy million acres—has to do with water engineering. The study of run-off is of prime consideration in connection with any drainage project. Drained swamp land become, as a rule, the most fertile of our agricultural areas, and the reclamation of the swamps of the United States should add from two billion dollars to four billion dollars to the assets of the nation. In the matter of flood prevention a thorough knowledge of stream flow is of first necessity. The present flood damage in the United States is estimated to be more than a hundred million dollars annually.

WHAT COLLEGE MEN EARN.

Out of the one hundred men who were graduated from Dartmouth College in 1900 the class secretary has been able to secure confidential income reports from seventy-six. Their incomes, it was learned, ranged from one of \$750 to one of \$12,000. The average was a good one—\$2,620. The summary is here given:

One of \$708, one of \$900, two of \$1,000, two of \$1,050, one of \$1,100, eight of \$1,200, one of \$1,250, one of \$1,300, one of \$1,400, one of \$1,450, five of \$1,500, one of \$1,600, one of \$1,650, one of \$1,700, nine of \$1,800, six of \$1,900, one of \$2,000, two of \$2,100, one of \$2,200, one of \$2,300, one of \$2,400, one of \$2,500, six of \$2,600, one of \$2,700, one of \$2,800, four of \$2,900, two of \$3,000, two of \$3,100, two of \$3,200, one of \$3,300, one of \$3,400, one of \$3,500, one of \$3,600, one of \$3,700, one of \$3,800, one of \$3,900, one of \$4,000, one of \$4,100, one of \$4,200, one of \$4,300, one of \$4,400, one of \$4,500, one of \$4,600, one of \$4,700, one of \$4,800, one of \$4,900, one of \$5,000, one of \$5,100, one of \$5,200, one of \$5,300, one of \$5,400, one of \$5,500, one of \$5,600, one of \$5,700, one of \$5,800, one of \$5,900, one of \$6,000, one of \$6,100, one of \$6,200, one of \$6,300, one of \$6,400, one of \$6,500, one of \$6,600, one of \$6,700, one of \$6,800, one of \$6,900, one of \$7,000, one of \$7,100, one of \$7,200, one of \$7,300, one of \$7,400, one of \$7,500, one of \$7,600, one of \$7,700, one of \$7,800, one of \$7,900, one of \$8,000, one of \$8,100, one of \$8,200, one of \$8,300, one of \$8,400, one of \$8,500, one of \$8,600, one of \$8,700, one of \$8,800, one of \$8,900, one of \$9,000, one of \$9,100, one of \$9,200, one of \$9,300, one of \$9,400, one of \$9,500, one of \$9,600, one of \$9,700, one of \$9,800, one of \$9,900, one of \$10,000, one of \$10,100, one of \$10,200, one of \$10,300, one of \$10,400, one of \$10,500, one of \$10,600, one of \$10,700, one of \$10,800, one of \$10,900, one of \$11,000, one of \$11,100, one of \$11,200, one of \$11,300, one of \$11,400, one of \$11,500, one of \$11,600, one of \$11,700, one of \$11,800, one of \$11,900, one of \$12,000.

There are many ways in which to account for the twenty-four men who failed to report the amount of their incomes. Some, it may be, felt they were getting so little that they keep silent from pride. Class records are loose, however, and it is likely that most of the twenty-four were up to the average. They had either disappeared or ignored the census. It is improbable that the average for the whole one hundred could be below \$2,000. It is more than likely to prove well above.

It is difficult to determine whether this poll is typical and representative. Dartmouth is one of the colleges which have sent out an increasing number of men who entered business. Other institutions which have kept up a drift toward the ministry would show a much lower average.

Fifty-seven of these men in a decade are still short of \$2,000 per annum. Nineteen have secured incomes above that figure. Three out of every four men are below \$2,000 and every fourth man has something more, something generally very much more.

ABSENT.

Some people do not believe that the movement for a Democratic Government means anything. Many do not wish to believe any such thing. The Conservatives are busy reassuring themselves that this "insurgent business" this "progressive wave," this "popular rule" campaign amounts to nothing; the Progressives are busy making hay.

The first time that La Follette, the Progressive leader, made a speech in the Senate of the United States was very shortly after taking his seat. By speaking at such an early time he violated every principle of the unwritten law of Senatorial procedure, which requires a new Senator to tarry at Jericho for a year or so before opening his mouth. The exaction of

course, is idiotic and senseless, a sorry testimonial to the lack of will power and initiative of the dummies who used to represent some of the States in the higher branch of the national legislature. In the old days, when a Senator violated this law all his fellow-members, in high dudgeon at the thought of a Senator's exercise of that right-of-free speech guaranteed by the Constitution, left the chamber and the galleries and the Senate officers alone heard the offending member's remarks. So, when practically the entire Senate deserted the chamber when La Follette made his first speech, that matchlessly courageous little man said:

"I cannot be insensible to the fact that Senators absent themselves during my remarks. I want to say that though I am not a Senator, I am interested in the country. And I take the liberty to observe that seats which are now temporarily vacated will later be vacated permanently."

Was this a bombastic prophecy? Listen.

Of the Senators who walked out of the Senate chamber when La Follette was speaking, the following have since been defeated or retired:

Ankeny, of Washington; Foraker, of Ohio; Fulton, of Oregon; Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Hemenway, of Indiana; Hopkins, of Illinois; Kittredge, of North Dakota; Long, of Kansas; McCreary, of Kentucky; Platt, of New York; Teller, of Colorado; Whyte, of Maryland; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Bulkeley, of Connecticut; Burkett, of Nebraska; Burrows, of Michigan; Carter, of Montana; Dewey, of New York; Dick, of Ohio; Flint, of California; Frazier, of Tennessee; Hale, of Maine; Kean, of New Jersey; Piles, of Washington; Scott, of West Virginia; Tallaferra, of Florida; Warner, of Missouri; Spooner, of Wisconsin; Alger, of Michigan; Alee, of Delaware; Berry, of Arkansas; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Clark, of Montana; Dryden, of New Jersey; Millard, of Nebraska.

Thirty-five, my Conservative masters, thirty-five. Nearly every one of them was retired because he could not appreciate the warning of La Follette. It was the Progressive wave that swept these men from their seats. Of the ninety men who constituted the Senate on the day when La Follette thundered the threat taken up and executed at the polls by the American people, precisely one-half are no longer members of the Senate. "This insurgent business" is not to be laughed at. Wait.

RECENT VISITOR IS ALMOST AN AMERICAN.

BY LA MARQUISE DE PONTENAY. LORD LICHFIELD's brother, the Hon. William Anson, whose address is in New York in connection with the recent International Polo Tournament has been recorded as that of a distinguished foreigner. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, for many years in Texas, where he has a large ranch, and where he has repeatedly entertained members of his family, including his brother Francis, who is married to a Texan girl, a daughter of George Cleveland, of Austin. Another brother, the Hon. Alfred Anson, who earns his living in London as a stockbroker, has for many years ago a wage of 500 guineas, by performing the feat of walking from Westminster to the Aquarium at Brighton, on the seacoast, a distance of fifty-two and a half miles, over a succession of fourteen hours of continual tramping, and that, too, without any previous training whatsoever. Yet another brother, Claude, married to Lady Clodagh, sister of George, Marquis of Waterford, also spends much time in this country; while his nephew, Lord Anson, A. D. C. to the Viceroy of Ireland, is a familiar figure in New York society.

The Ansons have been settled at Shugborough Hall, the principal country seat of Lord Lichfield, in Staffordshire, ever since the reign of James I. One of the best known of the Ansons was that famous Admiral Sir George Anson, so celebrated for his voyage to the Pacific, who died as Lord Anson at the age of 70, in 1773, as First Lord of the Admiralty. His estates, in default of male issue, were inherited by his nephew, George Anson, who, with the permission of the king, and in compliance with his uncle's will, assumed the name and the arms of Anson. His son, Thomas, was created Viscount Anson in 1806, and his eldest son in turn was advanced to the Earldom of Lichfield by William IV, on the occasion of his coronation in 1831. He married, from the school-room at a Welsh heiress, a Miss Louisa Phillips, of Slebech Hall, in County Pembroke, and she became one of the autocrats of London society, ruling it with despotism away for forty years. When she died in 1879, there disappeared with her the last of the famous Lady Patronesses of Almacks; the Lady Patricia, who, on one memorable occasion refused admission to Almacks to the great Duke of Wellington, because he happened to come in in the evening, and at the same time, to a dance there, and at other time closed the doors to the prime minister of the day, because he had come too late.

The present Lord Lichfield is the third earl of his line, owns about 40,000 acres of land, principally in Staffordshire, and is married to a daughter of the late Earl of Leicester. President Fallières has just affixed his signature to a decree, on the strength of a recommendation by the Council of State, granting the petition of the five sons of the late Baron Andre de Reille to assume the name of Soult, the name of their grandfather, the famous Marshal Soult, who was created Duke of Dalmatia by the first Napoleon, and whose empire honors were conferred by the Bourbons on their restoration in 1814.

The Marshal's granddaughter and sole heiress, Mlle. Genevieve Soult, married Colonel Baron Rene de Reille, Secretary of State for War under the conservative administration of De Fourtoul, during the presidency of Marshal MacMahon. This couple had one son, the late Baron Andre de Reille, and it is his five sons who have now received authority from the Council of State, and from the President of the republic, to change their name from Reille to Soult.

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Daily Queries and Answers

Nemeses.
 Who was the goddess of divine retribution? A. P. P. Nemeses was an avenging goddess. She represented the righteous anger of the gods, particularly toward the proud and insolent. But you probably have referred to the Erynnyes of Euripides, three goddesses who punished crime by their secret slings. Their names were Aleco, Telephoe and Megaera. They were also called Eumenides.

Harpies.
 What were the names of the fabulous beings with human bodies and heads of women and wings of birds and feet and hands armed with claws? O. C. The Harpies, the strange creatures encountered on an island by Aeneas in his voyage from Crete to Hesperia. They are thus described in Morris's "Life and Death of Jason":

"The daughters of the earth and sea, The dreadful snatchers who like women were Down to the breast, with scanty coarsed About their heads, and dim eyes rimmed with red. And bestial mouths set round with lips of lead. But from their gnarled necks thus bared Half half feathers and a sweeping wing Grew out instead of arm on either side. And black plumes underneath the breast did hide. The place where joined the fearful nature's twin. Gay feathers were they else with many a stain Of blood thereon, and on bird's claws they went."

Transferring Pictures.
 How may a picture be transferred to paper? INQUIRER. Make a liquid by dissolving one and a half drams of common yellow soap in one pint of hot water. When nearly cool add four ounces of an ounce of turpentine and mix. With a brush apply the fluid liberally to the picture, and allow it to soak a few minutes. Then dampen a piece of white paper, put the picture face down upon it and press hard and even for about a minute.

Carrier Pigeons.
 Are carrier pigeons of any real use? How far do they carry mail? A. P. From the time of the ancient Romans to that of the modern postal service the pigeon post was of some importance, but its present field is very limited. Its greatest use is upon the fact that of the 500 species of pigeon known, one—the homing and carrier pigeon—has a remarkable attachment for home, which has been greatly increased by breeding. When taken to a distance and released it flies back to its own cot, and some instances that it has been reared on a ship returned after it had sailed a considerable distance. The army of the United States proposed keeping pigeons in consequence of painted cotes on wheels, which could find after the camp had been moved. In modern times, the

issue paper messages tied to the birds have rendered good service at the siege of Paris (1870-71) and that of London (1895-1900), and European armies now have trained pigeons in addition to their wireless communications. The young birds are not dependent on food for more than 100 miles, and those a year old for 200 miles. Flights of 400 to 600 miles, however, have been not uncommon, and in 1905, a pigeon returned to Fort Wayne, Ind., from a distance of 1,004 miles.

"Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night."
 Will you please tell me the name of the one that wrote a poem entitled, "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night, and where I may find the words?" Or I would appreciate it if you would print the words. J. S.

"Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night" was written by Rose A. H. Thorpe. It is too familiar and too accessible to reproduce in this column. You will find it in a number of books of poems and recitations, including "Bryant's New Library of Poetry and Song," "Choice Selections," No. 1, by Fulton and Trueblood's "Choice Readings of Poems and Recitations," No. 1, by Montgomery; Hamill's "New Science of Education," "My Recitation," No. 1, by Urquhart Potter, "Best Selections," No. 1, by "Encyclopedia of Poetry," "Five-Minute Recitations," Monroe's "Young Folks' Readings," and "Science of Art and Education."

Large Precious Stones.

Tell me about some of the largest precious stones. A. F. H. The Cullinan diamond, found in 1905, in the Premier Mine of South Africa, weighed 3,024 3-4 carats—three times as much as any previously known. It has been cut into a pendent brilliant of 516 1-2 carats, a square brilliant of 303 3-16 carats, and seven large and ninety-six small brilliants, all in the possession of the British crown. The largest emerald, owned by the Duke of Devonshire, is two inches long, weighing half a pound. Empress Catherine's crown had a ruby the size of a pigeon's egg. The largest opal is in the Imperial Regalia of Vienna and weighs seventeen ounces.

Near Dipper.

Kindly inform me what planet is north of the Dipper. It is the brightest star in that direction. What stars constitute the Dipper? D. P. S.

What is popularly known as "The Dipper" is the constellation Ursa Major. There is no planet at present visible in the early hours of the night as Venus, in the western sky, a short while after sundown, and Jupiter, a little south of the meridian at the same hour. You can tell them by their superior brightness.

Longest Rivers.

Name the longest rivers according to the principal divisions of the world. READER. North America, Missouri and Mississippi, 3,375 miles; South America, Amazon, 4,000 miles; Europe, Volga, 2,300 miles; Asia, Yangtze, 3,900 miles; Africa, Nile, 4,100 miles; and Oceania, Murray and Darling, 1,500 miles.

De Reille to Soult, the presidential decree bearing the date of June 2.

These young men, however, that whatsoever to their great-grandfather's title of Duke of Dalmatia, although one of them might expect, are long, to see of them any longer, but the ordinary dignities. If he does this, it will be without any legal warrant. In the first place, as I have repeatedly pointed out, the laws still exist, which in France descend only in the male line direct, and not in the female line. This is especially stipulated in monarchies, and is a well-known fact, and never yet repealed. It is true that the two Emperors of the French, and likewise some of the Kings of France, have sometimes revived in men the nobiliary honors of their ancestors of grandfather or maternal uncle. But this has always been by means of a special law, and as an act of infrequent grace and favor. The government of the republic has naturally never ventured to do anything of the kind. Some French people have got round the impossibility of getting the government of the republic to meet their wishes in this respect, by applying either to the Vatican or else to the King of Spain, and on the latter now occupying a throne, to revive in their favor, by means of patent, the titles borne by maternal forbears. But these titles cannot be legally granted by France without authorization, granted by the Keeper of the Great Seal of France, that is to say, by the Minister of Justice, and by the President of the republic, and no such permit has been granted since the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, more than thirty years ago. When the government of the empire in 1870, and MacMahon's retirement nine years later, only about six permits were granted for the assumption of foreign titles by Frenchmen.

While it is just possible that the young De Reilles, now Soult, might obtain patents as Dukes and Counts of Dalmatia from the Pope, which would have no legal value in France, and which they would not be able to use without danger of fine, and even imprisonment, it is improbable that the extreme that the King of Spain would do anything towards the revival of their great-grandfather's honors in their favor. Even if they could, it is more than any other that is exalted in Spain. It is precisely that of the French Marshal Soult, whose troops, during the Peninsular War at the beginning of the nineteenth century, won for themselves as bitter a hatred as Cromwell's troops did in Ireland, by the ruthless fashion that they spread on every side, and especially by their conduct. Soult himself took a lead in the plundering, and after the restoration, his mansion in Paris and his two country seats were crowded from cellar to garret with paintings and art treasures, of which he had plundered national galleries, royal palaces, churches, cathedrals, religious establishments and private collections, during his foreign campaigns.

Some of his baggage trains, however, were captured before they reached the northern frontier of Spain, by the Duke of Wellington, and Soult's treasures, or rather plunder, were conveyed just as they were to England, to Apsley House, to await the Duke of Wellington's return. It was some time after the restoration of peace that the Duke, although himself of having the unreformed cases and bundles examined, and was made aware of what they contained. He then prepared to make restitution to King Ferdinand of Spain. But the latter, realizing the debt of gratitude that he owed to the Duke of Wellington, who had contributed more than anybody else to the recovery of his throne, and to the expulsion of the French foe from Spain, begged him to keep all the pictures as a token of his own appreciation, and that of his people, of all that the duke had done for them. These paintings now adorn the walls of Apsley House, the London home of the present Duke of Wellington.

Just why the De Reilles should wish to take the name of Soult, in lieu of their own, it is difficult to understand, unless they propose to assume, in the unreformed fashion that I have described above, that famous Napoleonic Marshal's title and dignities. For the name of De Reille is an honorable one. The name of the great-grandfather was also a Marshal of France, and one of his sons, a brother of Colonel Baron Rene de Reille, won fame as a general in the Crimean and Italian Wars. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

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